Distr.
LIMITED

ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/12
February, 1983

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (ECA/MULPOC) for Eastern and Southern African States

Sixth Meeting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC Committee of Officials

Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland
7-12 February, 1983

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REPORT OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS OF THE LUSAKA-BASED MULPOC FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN STATES, 7 - 12 FEBRUARY 1983

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Sixth Meeting of the Committee of Officials of the Lusaka-based MULPOC for Eastern and Southern African States was held in Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland, from 7-12 February, 1983.

2. It was a regular annual meeting convened in accordance with Resolution 311(XIII) on ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers, held in March 1977, in Kinshasa, Zaire.

B. OPENING OF THE MEETING, ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Opening of the Meeting

3. The meeting was formally opened at 15.00 hours on February 7, 1983 by Honourable Prince Ngaba, MP., Minister of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism of the Kingdom of Swaziland. Mr. H.L. Bazin, Director of the Economic Co-operation Office of the Economic Commission for Africa, also delivered a statement on behalf of the Executive Secretary of ECA. A vote of thanks was made by the Zimbabwean delegation on behalf of all the delegates.

Attendance

4. The meeting was attended by the following member States of the subregion: Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

5. Also present at the meeting were observers from the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, as well as other international organizations and liberation movements; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations Institute for Namibia (UNIN), the Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS), the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA), the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI), Eastern and Southern Africa Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC), the United Nations Commission for Namibia (UNCN), the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO).

Election of Officers

6. The following representatives of the member States were unanimously elected as members of the Bureau of the meeting:

Chairman	- Rev. P.S. Mngomezulu	(Swaziland)
Vice-Chairman	- Mr. O.O. Olwa	(Kenya)
Rapporteur	- Mr. C.N.C. Mangwana	(Zimbabwe)

7. The meeting adopted the following agenda as amended:

(a) Opening of the Meeting

(b) Election of Officers

(c) Director's Report

(d) Progress Report on the implementation of the approved Work Programme and priorities during 1982

(i) Trade Promotion

(ii) Agriculture

(iii) Industry

(iv) Transport and Communications

(v) Manpower Development and Training

(vi) Natural Resources

(vii) PADIS

(viii) Special Projects

(e) Lusaka MULPOC Work Programme

(f) Preparation for the 18th Session of ECA and Ninth ECA Conference of Ministers

(g) Preparation for the ECA Silver Jubilee Celebrations

(h) Any other Business

(i) Council of Ministers' Agenda

(j) Adoption of the Report

D. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

8. In his opening speech, the Hon. Prince Nqaba, Minister of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism of the Kingdom of Swaziland welcomed all participants to Mbabane on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen Regent, the Government and the entire people of the Kingdom of Swaziland, and requested them to enjoy the modest hospitality that would be accorded them during their stay in the Kingdom of Swaziland.

9. He reiterated the difficulties caused by drought and economic recession in the subregion and hoped that the meeting would come up with solutions to those problems. In that regard, the practical and operational role played by the MULPOC in economic co-operation and integration in the subregion was to be commended. The MULPOC's role would enhance development in the fields of Trade Promotion, Agriculture, Industry, Transport and Communications, Manpower Development and Training, Natural Resources and Economic activities in other areas.

10. The launching of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) was a step towards the fulfilment of the key objectives of MULPOC, and it was gratifying to note that 13 member States had signed the Treaty establishing PTA, and that 9 of them had ratified it. He urged those that had not yet signed to do so without further delay.

11. The creation of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), had opened a new Chapter in economic co-operation in the subregion. It was, however, imperative for the two institutions to mobilize all available resources in order to effect complementarity. In that regard, the two organizations, in collaboration with the Lusaka MULPOC, should work out modalities for co-operation and co-ordination of their activities.

12. Finally, he pointed out that negative world economic developments had had adverse effects on the economies of the countries in the subregion and had put them into the deep freeze of underdevelopment resulting in mass poverty, chronic food shortages, deteriorating terms of trade and growing indebtedness. In order to rectify the situation there was a need to develop industries, increase agricultural production and develop indigenous human resources. That was the only way to get out of the economic depression. He hoped the meeting would find practical solutions to the problems of the subregion.

13. In his statement, Mr. H.L. Bazin, Director of the Economic Co-operation Office of the Economic Commic Commission for Africa, thanked Her Majesty the Queen Regent, the Government and the entire people of the Kingdom of Swaziland for agreeing to host the Sixth regular meetings of the Lusaka-based ECA/MULPOC and for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to all the participants since their arrival in Mbabane, and further expressed heartfelt condolences to Her Majesty the Queen Regent, the Royal family, the Government, and the entire people of the Kingdom of Swaziland for the sad passing away of His Majesty King Sobhuza II which was a great loss to the African continent and the world as a whole. In that regard the meeting observed a minute of silence.

14. He commended the member States for their high level of participation at the meeting; it was a clear manifestation of the determination of the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa to tackle their socio-economic problems collectively. He welcomed the launching of the PTA and pointed out that it was the effective instrument for restructuring the economies of the member States of the subregion. The MULPOC would continue to provide the new PTA secretariat with every possible technical and logistic support.

15. He highlighted the main agenda items of the meeting and underlined the development problems facing the countries in various fields including inter alia Trade Promotion, Agriculture, Industry, Transport and Communications, Manpower Development and Training and Natural Resources. The problems in those areas could only be resolved through the collective efforts of the member States.

16. Finally, he informed the meeting of the preparations which were being made both at ECA Headquarters and in various member States of the Commission for the commemoration, in April 1983, of ECA's Silver Jubilee and urged the member States of the Lusaka MULPOC to make their contributions to that happy occasion.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (Agenda Item 4)

17. The Director of the Lusaka-based MULPOC presented a progress report of the 1982 work programme (ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/2) and highlighted the achievements and problems encountered in implementing the work programme. The Committee of Officials took note of the report.

TRADE PROMOTION

Progress Report on the Arrangements for the launching of the PTA for Eastern and Southern African States (Agenda Item 5 I(a))

18. Under this agenda item a representative of the secretariat pointed out that 13 countries had signed the PTA Treaty while nine had ratified it. Meetings of the PTA Policy Organs and Technical Committees had been held between June and December 1982, at which the work programme, terms of reference and rules of procedure had been discussed and approved. The Secretary-General of the PTA had been appointed by the First Meeting of the Authority held in Lusaka from 16 to 17 December 1982; some of the core staff had also been appointed. The PTA Headquarters Agreement with the Government of the Republic of Zambia had been signed on 18 December 1982.

19. In the discussion that followed, the meeting whilst acknowledging the presence of some representatives of the PTA Secretariat pointed out the need for the Secretary- General of PTA to have attended the MULPOC meetings in person to acquaint himself with the MULPOC work programme, for the purposes of having effective co-ordination of the work programme of the two organizations. It was further emphasized that the ECA/MULPOC should continue to give all possible support to the PTA Secretariat to ensure its effectiveness. The meeting urged co-ordination of the work programmes of the PTA, SADCC and the MULPOC in order to avoid duplication of efforts and to maximize benefits by fully utilizing scarce resources. The meeting also took note of the report.

Study on the establishment of Agricultural Commodity Exchanges (Agenda Item 5 I(b))

20. A representative of the Secretariat introduced document(ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/3/ii) and highlighted the background, findings and recommendations of the study.

21 In the discussion that followed, the meeting expressed the view that the subject matter was a highly technical one and that, as requested by the Council of Ministers at its previous meeting, the report should be reviewed by a meeting of experts to be convened before the next meeting of the Committee of Officials.

22. The meeting accordingly adopted the following recommendations:-

(a) A working party should be set up consisting of experts from member States of the subregion to draw up an agreement for the exchange on the basis of a suitable set of terms of reference and a time-table for implementing the project;

(b) A formal agreement specifying the terms of the establishment of a subregional agricultural commodity exchange should be formulated and agreed on by the member States;

(c) Consideration should be given to specific agricultural commodities namely: maize, wheat, rice, meat and livestock, tea, sugar, cotton and vegetable seeds and oils;

(d) Articles of agreement for commodity associations and rules and regulations on trade in the specific agricultural commodities, contract specifications and terms of trade should be formulated and agreed upon by the members of the proposed agricultural commodity associations.

It was also agreed that the following recommendations should be referred to the experts when they convene to review the report and the draft agreement concerning the establishment of a subregional agricultural commodity exchange:

(e) The proposed agricultural commodity exchange should commence operations as an information centre which would disseminate commodity market information to the member States of the subregion;

(f) The exchange should, by 1985, start trading in physical goods on the basis of delivery either immediately, that is, "spot" or at specified future dates, provided that trading in the futures market be developed gradually.

Progress report on the establishment of a Subregional Export Training Centre in Nairobi (Agenda Item 5 I(c)

23. The representative of the International Trade Centre (ITC) introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/3/iii, entitled "Training in Trade Promotion and International Marketing for the Lusaka-based MULPOC countries - A proposal for a subregional training development" strategy including the establishment of a training centre in Nairobi. Due to difficulties in finding the necessary financing, it had not been possible to implement completely the decision made by the Fifth Meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers in March 1982 in respect of that matter. In particular it had been impossible to convene the Experts' meeting as originally proposed to discuss the report before presenting it to the Sixth Meeting of Officials and Ministers in February, 1983. However, it had been possible to undertake the study on the basis of country-wide analyses of training needs and capacity and through these to arrive at a subregional training development strategy indicating the role to be played by the Nairobi Centre as well as by other training institutions throughout the subregion.

24. In the discussion that followed it was pointed out that the report did not correspond to the decision taken by the Fifth Council of Ministers Meeting regarding the feasibility study, in so far as it did not contain any specific plans for statutes, budget and modalities for financing the Centre. In response to that concern it was explained that because the planned Experts' meeting could not be held, ITC had wished to receive the views of the member countries of the Lusaka MULPOC before specifying details of the proposal.

25. Furthermore the attention of the meeting was drawn to the fact that there was a tendency to create too many new institutions in the subregion and that there was a risk of duplication between the proposed Nairobi Centre, ESAMI and the activities of existing national training institutions. It was explained that such a risk did not exist, as the Nairobi Centre was aimed at providing more practical training while ESAMI was to provide training at the managerial level. In order to strengthen training in that area, member States were urged to develop and strengthen their existing national institutions, as they would complement the development of manpower in that area of trade promotion. In other words, the Nairobi-based subregional Export Promotion Centre would be designed in such a way as to take fully into account the work already being carried out by ESAMI and existing national institutions, and make its own contributions accordingly.

26. The meeting recommended that consultations should be held as soon as possible between the Government of Kenya, ECA/MULPOC, ITC and ESAMI in order to work out the statutes, budget, financial requirements as well as the sources of financing. It was further agreed that the consultation meeting between these institutions and the Government of Kenya should be convened by the Lusaka MULPOC, and that the report of the consultation group should be submitted to the next meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC.

Progress report on the establishment of a Trade and Development Bank (Agenda Item 5 I(d))

27. The Secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/3/iv entitled "Progress REport on the Establishment of a Trade and Development Bank".

28. The meeting took note of the progress made.

Review of the Implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in the field of Trade and Finance in the Lusaka MULPOC area (Agenda Item 5 I(e))

29. A representative of the Secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/3/v entitled "Review of the Implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in the field of Trade and Finance in the Lusaka MULPOC area" and explained that each subregion was expected to submit a report to the Conference of African Ministers of Trade regarding the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in its respective area.

30. The meeting took note of the report and agreed that the Chairman of the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers should report to the next Conference of African Ministers of Trade on what had been done in the Lusaka MULPOC subregion with respect to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action.

AGRICULTURE

Progress report on the Feasibility Study for Establishing a Subregional Maize Research Centre for the Eastern and Southern Africa MULPOC (Agenda Item 5 II(a))

31 Under this item the Secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/4/i and reported that the feasibility study had been completed and documents would soon be finalized for presentation at the Expert Consultation meeting planned to be held from 8 to 16 July 1983 in Lusaka, Zambia. Member States were urged to make efforts to be represented at the above consultation meeting.

32. After brief discussions the Committee of Officials agreed to take note of the report.

Project Document of the Proposed First ECA/FAO Project Analysis Course for the Eastern and Southern Africa subregion (Agenda Item 5 II(b))

33. Under this agenda item the Secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/4/vi and after discussions the Committee of Officials recommended the following:

(a) The course should be conducted on a permanent basis as a continuing programme of the Lusaka-based MULPOC to satisfy the requirements of the countries of the subregions; and

(b) In implementing the recommendations ECA and FAO should seek the cooperation of ESAMI, and other relevant regional and international organizations.

Progress Report on the Implementation of the Regional Food Plan for Africa, AFPLAN (Agenda Item 5 II(c))

34. Under this item the Secretariat presented document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/4/iv and briefly informed the meeting on progress made in implementing AFPLAN at country and subregional levels. It was pointed out inter alia that because of the low performance of the agricultural sector, mainly due to the insufficiency of resources allocated to it, the subsistence nature of farming and the vagaries of the weather the food situation had been deteriorating. Member States were accordingly urged to do their utmost to make more resources available to the sector and to intensify agricultural production.

35. The meeting took note of the United Nations General Assembly resolution on designating 1983 as the year for mobilizing resources for development of agriculture in Africa. With regard to the implementation of AFPLAN projects in the Work Programme of the MULPOC, the following reports were presented: Report on Sub-regional expert consultations on Increasing Food Availability through Prevention of Food Losses; Mass Media Campaign for the Reduction of Food Losses; Improvement of Agricultural Marketing Institutions for Food Crops and Livestock Products by Small-scale Farmers and Price Analysis Study.

36. After discussion, the Committee of Officials recommended the fol-owing:

(a) Monitoring the Implementation of AFPLAN at Country and Sub-regional levels

(i) Each member State should prepare each year a report on progress achieved in the implementation of AFPLAN and submit it to the Lusaka MULPOC for compilation and presentation to the meeting of the Council of Ministers;

(ii) The Lusaka MULPOC should establish a mechanism and procedures for preparing such reports including detailed format.

(b) Prevention of Food Losses

(i) The Lusaka MULPOC should establish a mechanism for co-ordinating its activities relating to prevention of food losses with SADCC, PTA, FAO and other relevant regional and international organizations;

(ii) Member States should:

(a) As a matter of urgency formulate well-defi
plans and programmes for the prevention of
food losses within the framework of a cohe
strategy of agricultural development compa
with declared objectives;

(b) Work towards harmonizing their food loss p
ntion plans with other member States, thro
the establishment of a sub-committee of th
or five to be specifically entrusted with
responsibility of monitoring activities re
to the prevention of food losses at the co
and subregional levels to which member Sta
should submit annual reports on relevant i

(c) Commit more resources to the prevention of
losses and create a strong sense of awaren
particularly among policy makers, adminis
extension officer and the farming communit
Consideration should be given in particula
including prevention of food losses as a m
item in the programmes of the World Food D
observed by member countries in order to e
public enthusiasm and commitment to the pr
of food losses;

(d) Create a special co-ordinating body or any
feasible arrangement within the extension
department of Ministries of Agriculture to
with prevention of food losses and co-ordi
the activities of all national institution
bilateral and multilateral projects dealin
that subject;

(e) Improve and strengthen training in food lo
prevention at all levels, particularly far
and extension officers by way of in-servic
training, as well as at the faculties of a
ture;

(f) Improve data collection and dissemination;

(g) Strengthen research institutions and ensur
adequate attention to applied research on
prevention of food losses;

(h) Re-structure and strengthen existing suppo
institutions of marketing, credit and co-o
tives in a manner conducive to the reductio
food losses with increased budgetary alloc
for credit on viable and socially acceptabl
storage facilities at farm gates and urban

(i) Provide the necessary incentives to farmers particularly appropriate and timely producers' prices;

(j) Support programmes for food security arrangements at national and subregional levels, which should also incoporate plans for preventing food losses;

(k) Explore possibilities of establishing a subregional network for research, trainig, monitoring and dissemination of information relating to the prevention of food losses;

(l) Provide small-scale farmers with insecticides that are effective and economical.

(c) Improvement of Agricultural Marketing Institutions for Food Crops and Livestock Products by Small-scale farmers

The Lusaka-based MULPOC should include the project in its work programme as a matter of top priority and seek financing for it from internal and external resources.

(d) Agricultural Price Analysis Study

The Lusaka MULPOC should prepare a project document on an Agricultural Price Analysis Study for submission to bilateral and multilateral donors. The project should cover the following:

(i) Studies on agricultural pricing systems and policies at country levels with emphasis on supply response (price and cross-elasticities) and on the implications of pricing policies on agricultural production, resource allocation and income distribution;

(ii) Training courses should be organized on agricultural price analysis for government officials of member countries.

INDUSTRY

Progress report on the establishment of Iron and Steel and Engineering Industries for the Eastern and Southern African Subregion (Agenda Item 5 III (a))

37. The Secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/5/i and its addendum. The document combined the reports of the First Meeting of the Eastern and Southern African Steel Development Committee and the First Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Engineering Industries for Eastern and Southern Africa held concurrently at Redcliff, Zimbabwe, 8 to 11 November, 1982.

38. In both cases the recommendations (See Annex I) made by the experts were highlighted and supplementary proposals made which would be of assistance in their implementation. An appeal was made to member States to reply quickly and positivel to requests for information from the Committee, the Council of Ministers and ECA/MULPOC.

39. In reply to questions regarding purchase arrangements and the expansion programme of ZISCOSTEEL, it was noted that some information was already made available during the Committee's meeting and that more information would be made available a month later. The expansion programme was the second stage and involved mainly rationalization and diversification during the 1980's.

40. In respect of engineering, questions regarding the type and suitability of a standard vehicle were raised. In reply it was stated that the vehicle should be multipurpose, and designed basically for rural use to carry people and goods. As to the suitability, it was noted that imported vehicles not specifically designed for African conditions were already operating relatively well. Some of the advantages of manufacturing such a vehicle locally were the availability of spare parts and the multiplier effect on the economy as a whole.

41. Concern was expressed regarding the confusion that might arise from MULPOC Committees reporting to PTA organs as reflected in some of the documents. For example the recommendation requesting Angola and Mozambique, both non-members of PTA, to report to the PTA Council of Ministers could create problems. The hope was expressed that in the course of time PTA's membership would coincide with that of the MULPOC. Meanwhile, it was essential to ensure that all MULPOC non-PTA member States fully participated in the programmes initiated by MULPOC. It was also necessary to take a pragmatic rather than a legalistic view as regards co-operation between MULPOC member States who happened to be PTA members and those who were not.

42. After noting the concerns expressed in paragraph 41 above, the Committee of Officials adopted the recommendations on Iron and Steel and Engineering Industries of the Expert Committees (see Annex I) and in order to expedite the implementation of these and future recommendations, the Committee of Officials recommended that:

A. Iron and Steel Industry

(a) ESASDC should be the main instrument responsible for formulating and reviewing the work programme of the iron and steel industry and monitoring the implementation of decisions related to it;

(b) National and multinational financing institutions and agents of production distribution should be actively involved in the implementation of such decisions, including participation in the Committee's meetings and organizing their own meetings;

(c) Member States are urged to facilitate the timely implementation of recommendations by providing their respective members of the Committee with adequate mandates and resources and by responding quickly to requests from the Committee, the Council of Ministers and those organizations such as ECA/MULPOC providing technical support services.

B. Engineering Industries

(a) The inclusion of representatives of manufacturers, R and D institutions and national finance institutions and national finance institutions, in national delegations to the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Engineering Industry;

(b) Each Government should undertake to promote, as a matter of urgency, the formation of associations for the advancement of the manufacturing of engineering goods, where this has not already been done;

(c) Examination of the possibility for adoption and production of a standard transport vehicle especially suited to the needs of the rural areas to serve as a focal point for co-operation in all related areas of the engineering industry through the standardization of parts and components and subcontracting.

Progress report on the establishment of Chemical Industries in Eastern and Southern Africa (Agenda Item 5 III (b))

43. The Secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/5/ii and its addendum. After brief background information had been provided on the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Chemicals for Eastern and Southern Africa, the meeting was briefed on the recommendations made by the committee at its second meeting and additional suggestions were submitted to the Committee of Officials for its consideration.

44. During the discussion it was pointed out that a clear distinction should be made between the work programme of MULPOC and work programme of PTA since the membership of the two organizations had not yet coincided. However, it was felt that there was a need for the two organizations to harmonize their programmes and activities.

45. Some delegates sought clarification on the need of establishing a permanent technical sub-committee on chemical industries. It was explained that because of the nature and complexity of developing chemical industries, there was need to establish a body that would be responsible for promoting and monitoring, on a continous basis, new developments in the industry in addition to maintaining constant consultations among member States. That was the only effective way of ensuring the implementation of projects.

46. The meeting expressed the hope that tangible results would be achieved within the shortest time possible in view of the critical importance of the projects to development. It was pointed out that one major pre-requisite for the achievement of such results was the prompt provision of detailed data and information by member States whenever they were requested. Member States were therefore urged to respond quickly in providing the Secretariat with the information it required to implement its work programme.

47. The Committee of Officials took note of the report and adopted the recommendations of the Second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Chemicals for Eastern and Southern Africa (see Annex II).

48. The meeting further agreed that in order to expedite implementation of the recommendations, it was essential that:

(a) The Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Chemicals should be the main instrument responsible for formulating and reviewing the work programme of the sub-sector and monitoring the implementation of decisions related to it;

(b) National and African multinational financing institutions and agents of production and distribution should be actively involved in the implementation of such decisions, including participation in the Committee's meetings and organizing their own meetings;

(c) Member States should urgently commit themselves in respect of equity share holdings in and purchase of products of Ethiopia's potash project and Tanzania's ammonia project so that Ethiopia and Tanzania could take the necessary actions related to the implementation of the projects;

(d) Ethiopia and Tanzania should undertake follow-up activities in regard to (c) above and report to the Seventh Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka MULPOC and subsequent meetings on concrete arrangements made with member States and on the status of their respective projects;

(e) Member States should facilitate the timely implementation of recommendations and decisions by providing their respective members of the Committee with adequate mandates and resources.

Progress report on the implementation of Resolution III, (ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/V/5) regarding the conversion of the Serere Reasearch Station into a subregional Institution for Research and Development of composite flours from Sorghum, Millet and other Cereals and Cassava (Agenda Item 5 III (c))

49. The Secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/VI/5/iii and recalled that the Fifth Meeting of the Council of Ministers had requested that a feasibility study should be undertaken with respect to the conversion of the Serere Station into a subregional Institution for research, demonstration and development of composite flours derived from indigenously grown cereals and tuber crops. In response to the request a two-man ECA mission had visited Uganda, and found that the Serere Research Station fulfilled all the criteria for its conversion into a subregional institution.

50. Several delegates sought clarification on the status of implementation of the project and requested the broadening of the scope of the project to include soya bean utilization. It was pointed out that phase I of the project was being reactivated and that additional assistance would be required during phase II of the implementation of the project.

51 The meeting took note of the report and recommended that:

(a) During phase I the Government of Uganda should expand the Serere Research Station to include a food processing component during 1983;

(b) During phase II, the resources required to convert the Serere Research Station into a subregional centre, estimated at US$1,095,000 for five years, should be mobilized and ECA should intensify its efforts to secure external funding.

52. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the case for requesting assistance from external sources, the meeting agreed to prepare draft resolution for consideration by the MULPOC Council of Ministers.

Marketing Study on the Potential for the export of furniture/joinery products from the Lusaka MULPOC countried to the Gulf states and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Agenda Item 5 III (d))

53. The Secretariat stated that the project was part of a broader strategy to promote greater Afro-Arab co-operation in the development of trade and investment in forest industries in the subregion. The main aim of the project was to send a sales mission to the Gulf States and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on behalf of those furniture manufacturers from selected countries, who were already in a position to export furniture and joinery products competitively.

54. When funds become available an expert would be appointed, and the mission surveys could be started before June 1983. The final choice of local consultants to accompany the mission would also be made at the appropriate time.

55. The Zimbabwean delegation sought clarification as to why Zimbabwe had not been included in the mission although it had requested ECA to do so during the Fifth MULPOC Council of Ministers Meeting. Zimbabwe's furniture industry was already highly developed and was exporting good quality furniture. The Secretariat explained that an exploratory mission planned for the second quarter of 1983 would visit Zimbabwe to ascertain whether its furniture industry met all the necessary criteria, on the basis of which Zimbabwe would thereafter be included in the marketing mission.

56. The meeting took note of the report.

Reformulation of Building Codes and Regulations
(Agenda Item 5 III (c))

57. A representative of the Secretariat referred to the recommendation of the Fifth Meeting of the MULPOC Council of Ministers which had requested Member States to formulate, with the assistance of ECA and UNIDO, building codes and regulations that could stimulate the development of building materials. Furthermore he highlighted the areas to be covered by the study.

58. The Committee took note of the progress report and recommended that:

(i) The illustrative framework of the model code and priorities suggested by ECA should be accepted as a practical basis for each country to design its new national building codes and regulations and priorities;

(ii) Each government should set up, as early as possible, a specific nodal machinery (where such a machinery did not exist) and entrust it with the task of undertaking a review of the existing acts, codes and regulations pertaining to building and construction as well as identifying the changes required in them and updating them from time to time including their administration and enforcement upon government approval;

(iii) ECA should prepare a detailed model building codes and regulations and suggest modeling for their effective administration and submit such to an Expert Group meeting for indepth study and make recommendations for adoption by governments;

(iv) Governments should recognize the need for close coordination between codes and regulations on the one hand and housing policies and programmes, standards, building and building materials research, information network, and training facilities on the other; and that they should formulate and implement specific programmes;

(v) At the subregional level, activities pertaining to aspects of common interest regarding reformulation of building codes and regulations, preparation of standards, promotion of building and building materials research and related information network, and training should be promoted, and that governments should set up a joint "Consultative Council" which would function as a technical focal point which should submit proposals on specific aspects from time to time for consideration by governments in the subregion;

(vi) As a national component to (v) above, governments should consider setting up a 'National Construction Council' (as done in the United Republic of Tanzania) to facilitate centralized planning and implementation of programmes aimed at the overall development of the building materials and construction industries, and that the responsibilities referred to in (ii) above be entrusted to such a council;

(vii) ECA should continue the programme beyond December 1983, and that all relevant international organizations should be involved in its implementation.

Subregional Seminar on fuelwood and energy development for African Women (Agenda Item 5 III (f))

59. In introducing document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/5/vii, the Secretariat informed the meeting that the subregional seminar on fuelwood and energy development for African Women had been postponed to April 1983 and would be held in Lusaka, Zambia. Member States were urged to attend the seminar.

60. The Committe of Officials took note of the report.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Progress report in the field of Inland Water Transport (Agenda Item 5 IV(a)

61. The Secretariat presented this item and pointed out that it had two aspects, namely the project concerned with the definition of the types of vessels suitable for the Zambezi and its tributaries and secondly the training activities that had been undertaken by ECA.

With regard to the former the Secretariat informed the Committee that the preparatory assistance phase of the project had been completed and the report submitted to UNDP and the countries concerned; UNDP had agreed in principle to finance the full-scale project during 1983. In that connection, a project document for the full-scale project had already been prepared and submitted to UNDP.

62. The delegation of Malawi called upon the Secretariat to ensure that the Shire River, which is a tributary of the Zambezi was included in the project. The Secretariat undertook to correct the omission of the Shire from the project since indeed the project was concerned with the Zambezi and all its tributaries. The delegation of Mozambique also wished to see the rivers Rovuma, Lurio, Save and Limpopo as well as Lakes Niassa and Amaramba included in the study. The secretariat explained that the project was concerned only with the Zambezi and its tributaries and that a separate project for the development of transport on Lake Niassa had been identified for inclusion in the programme of the second phase of the Decade.

63. As regard training, the Secretariat reported on a training course to upgrade the planning and management skills of senior inland water transport personnel which had been held in Lenigrad, USSR, from 15 April to 15 July 1982 and which had been financed by UNDP and the Government of USSR. Since the course had been considered successful and the participants had recommended that ECA organize other similar course, ECA would try to organize similar courses in the near future and urged member States to take full advantage of these courses.

The meeting took note of the report.

Progress report on ECA activities in the field of Ports
(Agenda Item 5 VI(b))

64. In introducing the report, the Secretariat pointed out that ECA was committed to upgrading and improving the professional and managerial competence of African personnel. In that respect, ECA had organized a seminar and study tours on "Problems of Port Operation" in Odessa, USSR, from 9 to 22 August 1982 in which 35 participants from 19 African countries had taken part. The main objective of the seminar had been to provide, through lectures, panel discussions and visits to ports in the USSR, a training programme designed to improve the professional and managerial competence of African personnel for port operations in their countries.

65. Most of the work in connection with the project on "Modernization and Harmonization of Port statistics and the Introduction of Performance Indicators for the Ports of Eastern and Southern Africa had been done in 1982. Of the six components of the project, five had been implemented and only the last component, which consisted of a number of missions to assist the participating ports in the introduction of the proposed scheme and of efforts to help countries to process the collected statistical information, still remained to be undertaken.

66. The meeting took note of the report on the two activities.

Progress Report on ECA activities in Roads and Road Transport (Agenda Item 5 VI(c))

67. The report and three aspects dealing with the establishment of the Trans-East African Highway Authority (TEAHA), road maintenance and the African Highway Code. In its introduction the Secretariat, stated that while the report referred to all the Trans-African Highways, the only one relevant to the Lusaka-based MULPOC countries was the Trans-East African Highway (TEAHA). The question which had been outstanding at the Fifth Meeting of the Committee of Experts concerned the location of the headquarters of TEAHA. The Secretariat advised the meeting that the temporary headquarters was still hosted by Ethiopia and that a second meeting of the Governing Council of the TEAHA would be held from 3 to 5 March, 1983 in Cairo, Egypt; the matter of the headquarters was on the agenda of that meeting.

68. With regard to maintenance, the report outlined the actions which ECA had taken in collaboration with certain donor countries and financial institutions to improve the capacity of African countries in road maintenance; they consisted of a seminar organized jointly with the World Bank in June, 1982 for countries of Eastern and Southern Africa and the Third Regional Highway Maintenance Conference which had been financed by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom. African Governments needed to allocate sufficient funds for road maintenance so that the efforts of ECA and donors would yied beneficial results.

69. In respect of the African Highway Code, the report indicated that, under the auspices of ECA, a model highway code had been prepared for all African countries and it was hoped that they would adopt and apply it.

70. The meeting took note of the report.

Progress report on the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (Agenda Item 5 VI(d))

71 The Secretariat drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that the annual report consisted of the report itself which dealt with programme for the whole African region and the annex which comprised tables showing the status of projects of the member countries of the Lusaka-based MULPOC. The annex had been distributed to the experts merely to seek confirmation of the accuracy of the information contained therein and, where possible, to have it updated. As for the report itself, it dealt with the technical consultative meetings which had been organized between representatives of donor countries and those African governments, with a view to gauging the attitude of donors to the projects submitted to the meeting and to offer African officials an opportunity to supply more information on their countries' projects.

72. Although a technical consultative meeting had not been previously organized for the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa, one was planned for October 1983 for the countries of East Africa and the Indian Ocean islands as well as those of North Africa in the fields of shipping, ports and roads. The reason for the exclusion of Southern Africa in previous technical consultative meetings was that it was recognized that the pledging conferences periodically organized by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) served the purposes. Furthermore, the report outlined the activities of ECA in such areas as the updating of the programme of the first phase of the Decade, execution of UNDP-financed projects and the preparation of a programme for the second phase which had taken up most of the time in 1982. In that connection, the Secretariat explained that project identification missions had been sent to all 50 African countries for transport projects and to 48 countries for communications. The draft programme had been scrutinized by the Third Meeting of Experts held in Addis Ababa from 5 to 14 January 1983 to prepare the ground for the 3rd Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning due to be held in Cairo, Egypt, from 8 to 11 March, 1983. It was that Conference which would approve the final programme.

73. On the suggestion of the representative of the Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS), the meeting decided that project RAF/80/015 "Subregional Maritime Transport Development in Eastern Africa" estimated to cost US$1,867,456 should be included in the programme of the second phase of the Decade. The meeting, further, decided that, in future reports, a table be included giving a break-down of the projects of the subregion by sub-sector as had been done for the whole region. The report was then adopted.

Report on consultation with the Kenyan Government on the possible conversion of Bandari College, Mombassa into a Multinational Port Operations and Management Training Centre (Agenda Item 5 VI(e))

74. The Secretariat reported to the meeting that, as directed during the Fifth Meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers, a mission had visited Kenya and indicated that, although the Government of Kenya had agreed to allow member States of the subregion to use the training facilities of Bandari College, it was not willing to have the College managed on multinational basis.

75. The meeting took note of the report and thanked the Government of Kenya for its offer.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

76. In presenting the reports under this item, the Secretariat pointed out that the ECA Conference of Ministers held in Kinshasa in 1977, had called upon the Secretariat to promote the development of appropriate African regional and subregional training institutions and programmes with a view to meeting Africa's present and future manpower needs using existing national institutions and, where

necessary, developing new ones at the national, subregional and regional levels. The objective was to reduce Africa's dependence on developed countries for the development of its human resources. The cost of training nationals abroad had become prohibitive and hence it was necessary to develop within Africa institutions that would cater for the needs of the region.

77. The reports on four such regional and/or subregional institutions within the subregion were therefore presented at the meeting, as well as other activities relating to human resources, planning, development and utilization. The meeting took note of the reports.

Progress report on the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute,(ESAMI) (Agenda Item 5 V(a)

78. In presenting document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/7/i the Secretariat pointed out that only Zimbabwe had become a signatory to the ESAMI constitution in addition to the six founding member States: Comoros, Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

79. Since its inception the training activities of the Institute had been considerably expanded to cover such areas as small-scale industries, development programmes, economies fo transport, public finance and taxation, human resources management and development, and investment management. Most of the 1982 courses were held at ESAMI but some were conducted in Kampala, Jinja and Nairobi.

80. ESAMI was currently having consultations with countries in Southern Africa such as Swaziland and Lesotho to help them develop national capability in various fields relating to the Institute's activities. The meeting took note of the report.

Integrated Regional Training Research and Advisory Programmes for the Conservation and Management of African Wildlife
(Agenda Item 5 V(b))

81. In presenting document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/7/ii the Secretariat informed the meeting that, at the Fifth Meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers, it had been reported that the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania had decided against converting Mweka College into a regional institution. However, students from other countries would continue to be admitted to the College and the College's governing body would continue to have representatives from other African countries. The MULPOC Council of Ministers had recommended that an alternative to Mweka College should be sought. In response to that recommendation Uganda had offered to host such an alternative institution.

82. A report had been made on that position to the ECA Council of Ministers meeting in April, 1982 in Tripoli. At the meeting UNDP had informed member States that a sum of US$1.5 million had been earmarked during the 1982 - 1985 programming cycle for integrated regional training, research, conservation and management of African wildlife at Mweka College and the Garoua School in the United Republic of Cameroon, provided the two institutions played a regional function namely catering for the needs of African States.

83. Since then, ECA had been in contact with both the Governments of Tanzania and Cameroon and, as at the end of January 1983, the Government of Tanzania had agreed to hold consultations with ECA regarding the conversion of Mweka College into a subregional institute.

84. It has therefore been decided to suspend the decison to seek an alternative to Mweka College pending the outcome of the current consultations with the United Republic of Tanzania.

85. The meeting took note of the report.

Subregional Graduate School of Business Management for Eastern and Southern Africa (Agenda Item 5 V(c))

86. In presenting the report on this item, document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/VI/7/iii the Secretariat pointed out that since 1978, the development of the Graduate School of Business Management for the subregion had been programmed in five phases namely:

(a) Fellowships operation;

(b) Staff and instructional material development;

(c) Consultations between the University of Nairobi, the host Government and ECA;

(d) Consultations between the host Government and participating countries of the subregion regarding the nature, scope, administrative structure and curricula; and

(e) Mobilization of resources.

87. Fellowships had been and continued to be offered to nationals of the subregion for a two-year MBA programme and that aspect of the Graduate School was fully operational; more students from member States needed to take advantage of the training programme even though fellowships were limited.

88. Staff and instructional material development had taken place in 1982 at ESAMI when a case study writing workshop had been conducted for 24 participants, eight of whom had come from Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ghana, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, while the rest had come from other countries.

89. As regards other phases of the programme, ECA had held consultati with both the University of Nairobi and the Government of Kenya throug the Ministry of Higher Education.

90. The Government of Kenya was studying the matter and an intergover mental meeting would be convened later to discuss the nature and scope of the Graduate School, its administrative structure, curricula and funding. In the meantime, ECA had approached UNDP and the Fund for Management Education in Africa for possible funding.

91. The meeting took note of the report.

African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research Nairobi (Agenda Item 5 V(d))

92. In presenting document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/7/iv the Secretariat pointed out that since the submission of the report to the Fifth Meeti of the MULPOC Council of Ministers the previous year, the situation regarding the African Institute had deteriorated. Membership still stood at 12 States: only three countries, Kenya, Nigeria and Zaire had ever paid their contributions to the Institute and the attitude of countries of the region was still lukewarm.

93. In spite of many promotional missions to countries, the Institute still lacked one last signature to give it full legal status (12 signatories instead of 13). Contributions to the Institute were not forthcoming and hence the core staff that had been recruited in 1980 could not come on board.

94. The meeting strongly urged member States to give full support to the Institute both by signing the constitution and by paying their contributions.

95. The meeting also called upon ECA to continue in its efforts to obtain more signatures for the Institute so as to give it legal status and in its endeavour to secure funds for its development.

96. In was also pointed out that in future there should be an equitable distribution of institutions rather than concentrating them in one area. While the Secretariat normally did its best to assist in that respect, it was up to member States themselves, who normally chose locations of institutions to ensure that such distribution was more equitable than was currently the case.

97. The meeting took note of the report.

Development of Institutional Capability for Manpower Planning (Agenda Item 5 V(e))

98. In its presentation of document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/7/v the Secretariat pointed out that at the previous meeting in Lusaka, membe States had been requested, among other things to take stock of the status, effectiveness and adequacy of existing capabilities and

machineries for human resources planning, to determine the ext
which existing human resources stock was being appropriately a
developed and mobilized and also to determine priority areas b
initiating measures for establishment/strengthening of institu
structures, staffing and funding arrangements.

99. At the regional level, ECA was to convene a Ministerial F
Committee of Nine which would review the status, effectiveness
adequacy of existing capabilities and machinery and also exami
terms of reference for a regional institutional machinery that
promote a harmonized and integrated approach to the management
human resources in Africa. The Ministerial Follow-up Committee
meet in Addis Ababa from 21 to 25 February 1983 and also prepa
the Second Conference of Ministers responsible for Human Resou
Planning, Development and Utilization in Cairo, Egypt in Janua
Member States were therefore being informed of the convening o
Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Nine which would prepare fo
Cairo Conference in 1984 and were being asked to ensure full p
pation at the Second Conference of Ministers responsible for H
Resources Planning, Development and Utilization in 1984.

100. ECA had held discussion and consultations with member Sta
regarding the adaptation to national needs and subsequent adop
of the project proposal accepted at the Monrovia Conference.
also held discussions on the mobilization of the resources for
implementtion of the project proposal for ensuring the institu
zation, viability and effectiveness of the programmes and acti
of the regional institutional machinery.

101. At the national level, follow-up consultative missions ha
undertaken in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat
United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Uganda
purpose was, among other things to determine the progress made
respective governments in the implementation of the recommenda
and conclusions of the Monrovia Conference relating to the dev
of national institutional machinery and ~~self-reliance~~ in manp
planning and policy formulation.

102. Orientation workshops on institutional capability develop
had been launched by ECA. The first was in Lesotho in Novembe
others were scheduled to be held in 1983 in Kenya, the Centra
Republic, Ziare, Botswana, Swaziland, The Gambia, the Ivory C
Guinea. The workshops were expected to review:

(a) The Lagos Plan of Action and its manpower inplicat
at the national level;

(b) The Monrovia Conference decisions in respect of the
development of natinael manpower planning machineri
policy;

(c) The effectiveness, status and operational relationships between the various agencies dealing with human resources programmes;

(d) The status of manpower and employment planning data and information flow systems; and

(e) Related project proposals adopted in Monrovia and development of planned sequences of activities to facilitate their implementation.

103. The workshops constituted the first stage of a series of activities to be held in three stages. The second stage would involve the development of some programme support and manpower planning techniques while the third would deal with the training of high-level manpower planners. Only a few member States had expressed interest in conducting the workshops.

104. In the discussions that followed the representative of Swaziland indicated that since his country was co-ordinating human resources development for the SADCC it should have been included in the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of nine.

105. Due note was taken of the point and it was decided to submit the matter to the Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization.

106. In taking note of the report the meeting urged member States to:

(a) Fully utilize the available services of international and subregional organizations; and

(b) Organize and conduct the orientation workshops as soon as possible so as to provide a base for building the necessary machinery for manpower planning, development and utilization.

<u>The implementation of the recommendations of the ECA/AAU Joint Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and Rectors of Higher Institutions on the role of African institutions of higher learning in implementing the Lagos Plan of Action</u> (Agenda Item 5 V(f))

107. In presenting document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/7/vi the Secretariat pointed out that in implementing the Vice-Chancellors' recommendations priority should be given to: popularizing the objectives and strategy of the Lagos Plan of Action among both the public and students: producing textbooks and instructional materials; generating resources; popularizing technical publications produced by international organizations and agencies as reading materials for some university courses and programmes and as background material for research, curricula and course development, and training opportunities for universtiy teaching staff.

108. Circulars jointly signed by the ECA and AAU had been sent to all African institutions urging them to hold seminars and lectures on the Lagos Plan of Action. Also copies of the Lagos Plan of Action had been distributed to all heads of institutions of higher learning for reference. A Conference on the role of the public sector in national and regional development in the context of the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action had been held in November 1982, in Addis Ababa.

109. As regards the production of textbooks and instructional materials, equipment and tools, meetings were being planned in 1983 after a field study has been undertaken to review and appraise curricula in economics and bilogy for which a sum of US$20,000 had already been made available by UNESCO.

110. The Secretariat also pointed out that the studies on the maximization of resources in instituions of higher learning had been conducted in four countries in 1982, namely: Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia and Botswana. The four reports had assessed resource utilization in higher institutions and made recommendations on how to effectively utilize them. Further studies were planned for 1983 on the same matter.

111. Workshops and seminars had been planned for 1983 and beyond in the field of curriculum development and evaluation, educational planning and administration as well as in teacher education. Training opportunities for university teaching staff were available from the Association of African Universities.

112. In taking note of the report the meeting urged member States to:

(a) Bring to the attention of instituions of higher learning the importance of the Lagos Plan of Action in national development, and spell out the role higher institutions should play in its implementation;

(b) Make use of the inter-university co-operation fund set up by the AAU for University staff training and development and make some efforts to contribute to the fund;

(c) Take advantage of ECA training workshops/seminars in educational planning, curriculum development and evaluation, educational administration and in teacher education designed for educators at the various levels of the educational system;

(d) Make local production of textbooks, instructional materials, educational equipment and tools a national concern since most of these were imported and constituted a drain on foreign exchange;

(e) Consider seriously the findings and recommendations of the study on "maximizing the use of educational resources" and see how best they could be adapted to national use, or commission similar studies in their respective countries.

Progress Report on the implementation of the project on the Integration of Women in Development (Agenda Item 5 V(g))

113. Under this item the secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/7/vii and emphasized the great need to recognize the socio-economic role of women in different sectors of development and the need to utilize the full potential and human resources provided by women. An appeal was made to the Committee of Officials to propose the following recommendations to the Council of Ministers for adoption and implementation by member States:

(a) Women's Projects and Programmes should be fully integrated into national development plans considering that many projects and programmes geared to meet the special needs of women were not reflected in national development plans, and as such they were not funded within the framework of national budgets;

(b) National Machineries for the integration of women in development as well as Governments should encourage and promote the participation of women in policy-making;

(c) More women with technical qualifications and in decision-making positions should be included in all international delegations, including those attending meetings of MULPOC policy organs.

114. After taking note of the report, the Committee of Officials a agreed that the above recommendations should be submitted to the Council of Ministers in the form of a resolution.

Progress Report on the Subregional Committee on the Integration of Women in Development (Agenda Item 5 V(h))

115. Under this item the Secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/7/viii. Having reiterated the financial constraints which hampered the work of the Subregional Committee, the Secretariat appealed to member States to provide financial support to project activities of the Women's Programme by sponsoring delegations to meetings and other activities for the advancement of women. Member States were also requested to make pledges to women's programmes during the pledging Conference to be held at ECA Headquarters in April 1983. It was agreed that the recommendations should be included in the Resolution proposed under Agenda Item 5 V(g).

116. The Third Meeting of the Subregional Committee on the Integration of Women in Development would take place in Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland from 15 to 19 March 1983. Member States were therefore urged to participate in the meeting.

Progress Report on the activities of the Southern Africa Labour Commission (Agenda Item 5 V(i)

117. Under this agenda item, the Secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/7/ix and pointed out that the Fourth Meeting of the Southern Africa Labour Commission had taken place in Gaborone, Botswana from 25 to 27 August 1982.

118. At that meeting, the Commission had resolved, among other things, that there should be close liaison and co-operation between the activities of SALC and those of SADCC. The Commission had also agreed that, in future, the main emphasis in SALC's work programme should be the restructuring of the economies of the supplier States to ensure job creation in all economic sectors so as to facilitate the reabsorption of returning migrants, and deter the exodus potential migrant workers to the Republic of South Africa. The Commission had further requested all International Organizations concerned with the problem of migrant workers in Southern Africa to co-ordinate their activities and to continue rendering financial and technical assistance in the implementation of SALC's programmes.

119. The fifth meeting would be held in Harare, Zimbabwe between March and April 1983. The Commission had also requested ECA to continue to provide SALC with secretarial support.

120. The Committee of Officials took note of the report.

Progress REport on the study of skill profiles and manpower requirements in the field of Customs Administration in Eastern and Southern Africa (Agenda Item 5 V(j))

121. The Secretariat introduced project ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/7/x which called upon member States in the subregion to undertake the establishment of joint training facilities, arrangements and programmes for the training of personnel engaged in customs administration so as to provide customs officials engaged in that field with the necessary skills to permit implementation of the project. The objective was to develop a training programme in the field of customs administration and management with specific reference to matter concerning the preferential treatment of imports and exports, the simplification and harmonization of customs regulations and procedures, and the prevention, investigation as well as repression of customs offences.

122. To achieve the objective of the project, the following phases in the training of customs officials and administrators would be executed:

Phase I January-December 1983

(a) An inventory of customs personnel currently operating in the subregion, their skill profiles and level of training;

(b) An assessment of both upgrading requirements for existing customs personnel and additional requirements of customs management personnel;

(c) An inventory of current training facilities and programmes in the subregion for the development of customs personnel;

(d) Development of training programmes, workshops and seminars with a curriculum tailored to the manpower requirements of the subregion.

Phase II January-December 1984

(a) Mobilization of funds and other manpower resources;

(b) Implementation of training programmes, workshops and seminars for customs administrators.

123. Work had already started on the skills inventory of customs personnel in Zambia, and there was still more information to be collected before a comprehensive manpower analysis could be carried out.

124. The meeting emphasized that the study must be conducted under the umbrella of the MULPOC for Eastern and Southern Africa. The Committee noted the work that the Lusaka MULPOC had initiated in the development of manpower and customs administration, and recommended that the exercise should continue until it was finalized.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Progress report on the implementation of the recommendations of the first Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa
(Agenda Item 5 VI(a))

125. A representative of the Secretariat informed the meeting about what action ECA had taken towards the implementation of the recommendation of the First Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa, held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in February 1981, (ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/8/i). It was reported that the proceedings of the Arusha Conference, and regional geolofical, mineral, oil and gas maps had already been published to member States. A study tour of African Government specialists responsible for mineral resources development had been organised to Latin America, specific studies and workshops/conferences related to mineral resources development in Africa were being prepared and the Secretariat had continued to provide administrative and technical support to the Eastern and Southern Africa Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC).

126. In pursuance of the Arusha recommendations, the Secretariat was planning to convene the second regional conference on mineral resources development in Africa during the last quarter of 1983, to review progress in the implementation of the Arusha recommendations. Those member States interested in hosting the conference were requested to inform the Secretariat so as to facilitate the preparatory activities involved in the conference.

127. The meeting took note of the report and expressed the view that subregional mechanisms should be established through which member States could inform the secretariat on the progress made towards the implementation of the Arusha recommendations at the national levels prior to the meetings of the organs of the Lusaka-based MULPOC. It was felt that such an arrangement would enable the secretariat to prepare comprehensive reports on the implementation of the Arusha recommendations on mineral resources development at both the sub-regional and national levels. The meeting therefore recommended that:

(a) Submissions of end of year reports by national Ministries responsible for mineral resources development should be made to the ECA Secretariat;

(b) A sub-regional committee on mineral resources development composed of representatives of the member States should be established to monitor and review annually, among other things, the implementation of the Arusha conference recommendations; and

(c) The ECA Secretariat should intensify collaboration with the SADCC Secretariat and the member State of SADCC responsible for the co-ordination of mineral resources development among the SADCC member States so as to accelerate the rate of mineral development and utilization in the subregion.

Report of the meeting of the Minsterial Technical Committee investigating on the problems of the ESAMRDC, Dodoma, Tanzania

128. The head of delegation of Zambia introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/8/iv(a) concerning the report of the meeting of the Ministerial Technical Committee investigating on the problems of the ESAMRDC, Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania. The meeting was informed that since the report was a product of a ministerial committee, the purpose of introducing the document at the meeting of the Committee of Officials was for its information and noting since the report was meant for consideration by the forthcoming Council of Ministers. The meeting took note of the report.

Progress report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Fifth Council of Ministers Meeting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC concerning the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC) (Agenda Item 5 VI(b))

129. A representative of the Secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/8/iv concerning the progress made during the past year on the implementation of the recommendations of the Fifth Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers meeting regarding the Dodoma-based subregional Centre for Mineral Resources Development.

130. The meeting took note of the report and decided that as the Dodoma Centre had already been the subject of a study by a Ministerial Committee, discussion of matters related to the Centre would be referred to the Council of Ministers.

Preliminary Report on the Appraisal of National Cartographic Institutions and the study on Manpower requirements (Agenda Item 5 VI(c))

131. The Secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/8/v and expressed its regret that, due to a number of constraints, it had only been able to present a preliminary report covering five countries that had been visited since the Fifth Meeting of the MULPOC Council of Ministers. The report highlighted the problems that were affecting the effective performance of national cartographic institutions. In accordance with the 1982-1983 work programme, a detailed final report on the appraisal and study of manpower requirements, covering as many African countries as possible, would be published towards the end of 1983.

132. The meeting took note of the report and agreed to recommend to the Council of Ministers that ECA should cover the remaining Lusaka MULPOC countries and expedite the publication and distribution of the final report during 1983.

Solar energy demonstration centre for the Eastern and Southern African Subregion (Agenda Item 5 VI(d))

133. A representative of the secretariat introduced document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/8/vi and said that there was a solar energy demonstration centre at ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia which had been expanding gradually since 1980 through the donations of some countries and institutions. Member States were urged to make use of the centre.

134. The meeting took note of the report.

Draft Progress Report on Assistance to Uganda to Re-establish its Geodetic Network (Agenda Item 5 VI(e))

135. The Secretariat presented document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/8/vii and Corr.1 on the mission which had visited Uganda. The situation with respect to the geodetic survey work as well as related projects was more serious than it had been thought.. Emphasis was put on the need to

restore the damaged triangulation networks in Uganda, and to strengthen them. The meeting recognized the need to assist Uganda in order to enable it rehabilitate its geodetic network as well as to strengthen other cartographic sectors that depended on geodetic survey work.

136. The meeting took note of the report and made the following recommendations:

(a) The Ugandan Government should seek bilateral assistance to rehabilitate other cartographic infrastructures and make earnest efforts to place them on the priority list;

(b) All efforts should be made by ECA to secure international technical assistance for Uganda to rehabilitate its geodetic network as well as strengthen other cartographic sectors that depend on geodetic survey work.

Progress Report on Assistance to the Government of Mozambique in Manpower needs in the field of Cartography (Agenda Item 5 VI(f))

137. A representative of the Secretariat, presented document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/8/viii and said that although mission had been sent to Mozambique to work out details concerning the development of a suitable training programme and the evaluation of existing national infrastructures, a start had been made in the implementation of the project. A mission would be undertaken shortly to pave the way for the mobilization of financial resources to implement the project.

138. A number of clarifications were sought and obtained from the Secretariat. Note was taken in particular of the need for ECA missions visiting Mozambique to get in touch with the appropriate officials in the Government especially those that attended MULPOC meetings to ensure the success of these missions.

139. The meeting of officials took note of the report and recommended that ECA should expedite the implementation of th project in view of its importance.

PAN AFRICAN DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (PADIS) (Agenda Item 5 VII (a) and (b))

140. The Secretariat introduced documents ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/9/i and (ii) and highlighted briefly the background, objectives, structure and recommendations of the project. Due to the evolution of technology it was now possible to visualize the establishment of several documentations and information centres.

141. ECA had therefore recommended the establishment of the Eastern and Southern African Documentation and Information System (ESADIS) in the Lusaka MULPOC area. Similar recommendations had been made to other MULPOCs. Member States were free to establish other centres if they so wished; ECA would be ready to assist in their establishement. SADCC was looking into the possibility of establishing such a centre. The

meeting was informed that SADCC had requested UNESCO to sponsor a study to be presented to the SADCC Council of Ministers on the establishment of the Southern African Documentation and Information System.

142. In the discussion that followed, concern was expressed regarding the creation of several centres in the sub-region when the sources of funds were uncertain and inadequate.

143. In that regard, the meeting emphasized the need to continue to develop at three levels namely: the PADIS-Central Co-ordination Offices and National Documentation Centre (NIDOC) which under the auspices of the appropriate Ministries would develop user-oriented data bases in the various ministries and institutions. The meeting recommended that simultaneously:

(a) ECA should assist member States in the establishment of national centres; and

(b) There should be the establishment of a subregional centre (ESADIS).

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Assistance to Liberation Movements (Agenda Item 5 VIII(a) and (b))

144. After a brief introduction of the items by a representative of the Secretariat, the representative of the United Nations Commission for Namibia thanked ECA for its co-operation with the office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with regard to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and hoped ECA would continue to give the programme its full support and co-operation as more activities were undertaken under the programme.

145. The African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) expressed appreciation to ECA for the assistance it had so far given to Liberation Movements and proposed that, in order to ensure that the projects on economic sanctions and an economic strategy for post-Apartheid South Africa would not die from benign neglect, the Committee of Officials should recommend to the Council of Ministers to adopt a resolution urging the UNDP Administrator to consider the two project documents favourably so that their implementation could start as soon as possible.

146. The representative of the South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO) drew the attention of member States of the MULPOC to the need for them to urgently consider offering Namibian graduates jobs in their countries once they had qualified.

147. The meeting then took note of the reports.

Lusaka MULPOC draft Work Programme (Agenda Item 6)

148. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the agenda item, document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/11 and stated that the work programme was tentative in that it had not taken into account the recommendations of the Committee of Officials meeting in specific economic sectors. In that regard, the draft work programme in line with established practice would be revised after the meeting and considered by the Supervisory Committee before being sent to the member States.

149. In considering the work programme of the Lusaka MULPOC for 1983-1984, the attention of the meeting was drawn to a decision to recommend to the Council of Ministers that the Eastern and Southern African Steel Development Committee should be the technical and advisory wing of the Committee on Industrial Co-operation. In the light of that decision, the question arose as to whether or not the work on iron and steel which had been entrusted to the Committee should form part of the MULPOC work programme. The same observation was made in respect of a similar decision relating to the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Engineering industries in Eastern and Southern Africa.

150. The Secretariat explained that it would be desirable to include the work programme relating to the two areas as proposed in the MULPOC's draft work programme since the committees would still be required to report to MULPOC meetings on progress made so as to keep those members of the MULPOC who were not yet members of the PTA fully informed of what was going on.

151. The meeting took note of the draft work programme of the Lusaka MULPOC for the period 1983-1984. (See Annex III).

Preparation for the 18th Session of ECA Ninth Conference of Ministers (Agenda Item 7)

152. The Secretariat stated that the following meetings would be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 14 April to 3 May 1983:

(a) Fourth Meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole, 14-22 April 1983;

(b) Third Meeting of the ECA Conference of African Least Developed Countries 25-26 April 1983;

(c) Ninth Meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers, 27 April to 3 May 1983.

153. Attention was drawn to the fact that the agendas for the first and third meetings listed above had been distributed during the current meeting. In view of the fact that the meetings would assume even greater importance than was usually the case to the extent that they would coincide with an form part of ECA's Silver Jubilee Celebrations - an appeal was made to all member States to make every effort to attend them. The Chairman of the Sixth Meeting of the MULPOC

Committee of Officials would be expected to attend the Addis Ababa meetings and submit the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC Committee of Officials to the Fourth Meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole, while the Chairman of the Sixth Meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers would report to the Ninth Meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers. Reference was made in particular to items 6 and 7 of the provisional draft agenda of the Eighteenth Session and Ninth Meeting of the Commission relating respectively to the "REVIEW Of Socio-economic Development in Africa, 1958 - 1983" and "ECA and Africa's Development 1983 - 2008 - A preliminary perspective study" which would enable the Ministers to discuss and take stock of achievements and failures over the past 25 years and chart a new course for the next quarter of the century to optimize and accelerate the development process in the region.

154. Attention of the meeting was also drawn to the fact that pledges and financial contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development were expected to be made in conjunction with the ECA Conference of Ministers. The Secretariat was very grateful to the United Nations General Assembly for having approved four professional posts and two supporting posts under the regular budget of the United Nations for the Lusaka MULPOC and for the enthusiastic support it had received from member States' Permanent Missions in New York to ensure the adoption of th related resolution. However, those resources were still inadequate and an appeal was made to member States to pledge generously, and where possible, earmark their pledges for the funding of the Lusaka MULPOC.

ECA's Silver Jubilee Anniversary (Agenda Item 3)

155. The Secretariat briefed the meeting on the arrangements being made for the celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of the Economic Commission for Africa in accordance with ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 455 (XVIII). In that connection, the ECA Executive Secretary had, on 31 May 1982, sent letter to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of member States requesting their co-operation in the implementation of the resolution. A number of countries had already responded favourably by sending in programmes of their celebrations at the national level; they had also indicated their willingness to participate in the film festival but many countries had yet to do so. The United Nations General Assembly had not set aside any funds for the celebration. ECA had therefore been organizing fund-raising activities in Addis Ababa. ECA staff members had also made voluntary contributions towards the organization of the celebrations.

156. A joint Committee of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia and ECA had been established to organize the festivities in Addis Ababa. A delegation composed of a Cabinet Minister of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia and a representative of ECA was visiting member States to invite certain African Heads of State to attend the celebrations in Addis Ababa.

157. The invitees would be:

(a) The Heads of State of countries hosting the headquarters of the MULPOCs i.e. Morocco, the Niger, the United Republic of Cameroon, Rwanda and Zambia.

(b) The Heads of State of countries hosting the 1983 meetings of the MULPOCs: Benin, Gabon, Zaire, Swaziland and Morocco.

(c) The Head of State of the country that had hosted the OAU Economic Summit at which the Lagos Plan of Action had been adopted: Nigeria.

(d) The Head of State of the country currently Chairman of the ECA Conference of Ministers: the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

(e) The Head of State of the host country: Socialist Ethiopia.

158. Member States were called upon to organize celebrations at the national level which should include the issue of commemorative stamps, cultural activities, film shows, publication of special articles on ECA in newspapers and magazines as well as submission of publicity material to ECA. Stress was laid on the fact that the ECA Silver Jubilee should be regarded first and foremost as the Silver Jubille of the Commission itself, rather than that of the Secretariat whose raison d'etre was only to assist member States. Member States were therefore expected to contribute and participate accordingly.

Any other Business (Agenda Item 9)

159. One delegate observed that although some countries had not yet signed the PTA Treaty, they were nonetheless keen to see that the PTA would succeed. For that reason he urged that every effort should be made to remove apparent differences or conflicts between PTA and MULPOC Work Programmes, and that projects under the MULPOC Work Programme of interest to the member States should continue to be implemented.

Council of Ministers' Agenda (Agenda Item 10)

160. The meeting recommended the following draft agenda for the Sixth MULPOC Council of Ministers Meeting:

(i) Opening of the meeting;

(ii) Election of the Bureau;

(iii) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work;

(iv) Presentation of the Report and recommendations of the Sixth Meeting of the MULPOC Committee of Officials;

(v) Consideration of the Report;
(vi) Any other business;
(vii) Date and venue of the next Ministerial meeting;
(viii) Adoption of the Report;
(ix) Closure of the meeting.

Adoption of the Report (Agenda Item 11)

161. The meeting unanimously adopted the report as amended.

RESOLUTION I

Draft resolution on funding the conversion of the Serere Rese Station into a subregional centre

The Sixth Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lus MULPOC held in Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland from 14-16 Febru 1983:

Recalling that the fifth Council of Ministers of the Lus based MULPOC held in Lusaka from 23 - 25 March 1982 approved conversion of one Serere Research Station into a subregional tution for Research and Development of composite flours from millet, wheat, grain cereals other cereals and cassava;

Aware that an ECA mission had visited the Serere Researc Station to assess the suitability of converting the Serere Re Station into a subregional centre and found that the centre w suitable;

Aware also that the mission had estimated that the two-p conversion of the centre would cost US$1.1 million;

Considering that UNDP which it had been hoped would fina conversion had run into liquidity problems and might not be a obtain all the required funding;

Noting that the Ugandan Government had already contribut US$3 million for the construction of the buildings required;

Convinced that the development of composite flour from l available cereals and cassava would go a long way towards all the food shortages in the subregion;

Appeals to the International community, Donor Agencies a the member States to assist in financing the conversion of th Serere Research Centre into a subregional centre.

RESOLUTION II

Draft Resolution on Integration of Women in Development

The Sixth Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka MULPOC held in Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland from 14 - 16 February, 1983:

Recalling the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the objectives of the International Women's Year and Resolution 269(XII) adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on 28 February 1975;

Further recalling Resolution No.5 of the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development held in Lusaka, the Republic of Zambia in 1979;

Considering that the Subregional Committee on the Integration of Women in Development was set up in 1978 for mapping out priorities of the subregion and determining biennial work programmes to be implemented within the framework of ECA/MULPOC;

Recognizing that development of full potential and maximum utilization of human resources is crucial to attainment of rapid socio-economic development;

Aware that women particularly in rural areas have not received an equitable share of the resources to facilitate their effective participation in national development;

Realizing the slow progress in achieving the objectives of the World Plan of Action on the Integration of Women in Development;

Recognizing the good will and commitment of both governments and women themselves to promote equal access to opportunities and accelerate full participation of women in all sectors of development.

1. Urges member States to integrate women's programmes into the main stream of national development efforts and facilitate the funding of these programmes within the framework of national budgets;

2. Calls upon national machineries on integration of women in development and Governments to encourage and promote the involvement of women in policy making;

3. Requests member States to include an increased number of technically-qualified women and women in decision-making positions in international delegations and delegations to the meetings of MULPOC policy organs;

RESOLUTION II (Continued)

4. Appeals to Governments to sponsor all their delegates to meetings of the Subregional Committee on the Integration of Women in Development and other related activities;

5. Appeals further to member countries to make pledges to women's programmes during the pledging conference.

RESOLUTION III

Draft Resolution on Assistance to Liberation Movements in Southern Africa

The Sixth Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-bsed Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC), held in Mbabane, Swaziland from 14 - 16 February, 1983:

Recalling Resolution 974 (XXXVI) (D) (II) adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council on the 30 July 1963 at the request of the Economic Commission for Africa stipulating that the Republic of South Africa shall not take part in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa until it shall find that conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored by a change in its racial policy;

Recalling further Commission Resolution 370 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 calling upon the United Nations, its specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations to collaborate with the Commission in developing direct assistance programmes to members of liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

Conscious of the decision of the Fifth Meeting of the MULPOC Council of Ministers held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 23-25 March 1982 that liberation movements in South Africa be assisted by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa in undertaking studies on economic development strategies for post-Apartheid South Africa;

Conscious further of General Assembly Resolution 36/172 of December 1981 concerning the International Year of Mobilization for sanctions against South Africa and on the basis of which the Fifth Meeting of the MULPOC Council of Ministers requested the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to undertake a study to determine what effects economic sanctions against South Africa would have on the neighbouring independent African countries with a view to determining the magnitude of assistance the International community should give to the affected countries;

Taking note that the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa has submitted two project documents to the UNDP Administrator on economic sanctions against South Africa and on the econonic strategy for post-Apartheid South Africa;

Hereby:

1. Re-iterates the total support of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC to the Liberation Movements of South Africa in their just struggle against racism and apartheid;

RESOLUTION III (Continued)

2. Endorses the decisions of the Fifth Meeting on the implementation of projects aimed at assisting Liberation Movements;

3. Requests the UNDP Administrator to consider financing the projects on the basis of the project documents submitted to UNDP by the Executive Secretary of ECA on economic sanctions against South Africa and the economic strategy for post-Apartheid South Africa;

4. Appeals to all donor agencies and friendly countries to respond favourably to projects concerning assistance to liberation movements;

5. Directrs the Executive Secretary of ECA to get in touch with the UNDP Administrator and donor countries and agencies with a view to securing and financing of the two projects referred to in this resolution and report progress to the member States before 30 June 1983.

Recommendations by the First Meeting of the Eastern and Southern African Steel Development Committee and the First Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Engineering Industries for Eastern and Southern Africa (Redcliff, Zimbabwe, 3 - 11 November, 1982)

A. Iron and Steel Industry

1. First Stage: Supply/purchase arrangement for ZISCOSTEEL Pig iron-billets etc., to feed national re-rolling mills and foundries

Bearing in mind that Zimbabwe was in a position to produce and supply the undermentioned iron and steel products 1/ to member States in the subregion and taking into consideration that member States have already expressed their willingness to procure some steel products if the general purchase conditions could be favourably and mutually agreed upon:

(a) Member States were urged to establish demand for products which they might require for downstream processing in their steel industry subsector as finished products;

(b) Statements on member States demand for the identified products should be made available to Zimbabwe and ECA before the next meeting of the Eastern and Southern African Steel Development Committee;

(c) Zimbabwe should prepare and submit to member States and ECA the broad terms and conditions of sale of the iron and steel products to member States;

(d) Definite trade terms and price policies would have to be negotiated on a bilateral basis, in accordance with current efforts being made within PTA and SADCC;

(e) ZISCOSTEEL should provide technical assistance whenever necessary to other member States including consultancy service, research and development, engineering design and extend the services of ZISCOSTEEL's training facilities for management, technicians and other operational staff to them on terms and conditions to be agreed upon by the parties concerned.

2. Second Stage: Expansion and development of electric arc furcace steel making based on sponge iron from a subregional production unit or units

Considering the need to expand and develop electric arc furnace steel making capacity based on sponge iron in the subregion and

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1/ In metric tons per annum: 120,000 (pig iron), 367,000 (billets/blooms) 36,000 (medium section, finished products) and 144,000 (rod/bars section finished products)

bearing in mind the difficulties in scrap supply and preparation and the fact that sponge iron projects were in advanced stages of implementation in some countries (such as Angola and Mozambique) it was recommended that:

(a) Angola and Mozambique should consider inviting other member States to purchase sponge iron and participate as equity shareholders in their sponge iron ventures;

(b) Angola and Mozambique should report on the results of the consultations on (a) above to the next meeting of the Committee and the Council of Ministers of the MULPOC.

3. Third Stage: Integrating re-rolling/electric arc furnace facilities to iron making in member States where demand justifies iron making

The Committee, recognizing the low level of current steel consumption, the huge financial implications for the development of national integrated steel complexes, the need for attaining self-sufficiency in iron and steel and the likelihood that some integration and steel complexes might eventually be justified, requested member States to undertake product specialization in order to ensure the availability and supply of various product mixes required by the subregion.

B. Engineering Industries

1. Member States should intensify their participation at trade fairs organized by individual countries within the subregion and should give serious consideration to organizing periodic joint subregional trade fairs;

2. Member States should establish an Information Clearing House on products and specifications in order to facilitate and promote trade in engineering products within the subregion;

3. Member States should assign trade attaches to their Embassies and/or High Commissions;

4. Member States should include within the list of commodities to be given preferential treatment within the PTA agricultural implements and machinery, transport equipment, ferrous and non-ferrous metals (semi-finished and finished) and spare parts related to all engineering activities;

5. Familiarization study tours, aimed at promoting co-operation engineering industries should be undertaken in the subregion by engineers, designers and trade representatives;

6. Studies should be undertaken in collaboration with ECA, ITC, UNIDO and other United Nations agencies so as to achieve an integrated and interlinked development of the tractor and transport industry. The studies should include:

(a) demand/supply and existing local production;

(b) survey of existing structures of foundries, forges, machine shops, tool rooms, metal coating shops, etc. within the subregion;

(c) identification of models, types and horse power of equipment used in the subregion and an inventory of products and existing suppliers;

(d) formulation and identification of subcontracting parts and components through a subregional standardization programme.

7. Member States should urgently improve transport and communications systems within the subregion;

8. Member States should utilize fully and effectively the existing agricultural hand tools establishments to meet their present needs;

9. A system of subcontracting between large-scale enterprises and small-scale firms and joint venture, at both the national as well as the subregional levels, should be encouraged by member States;

10. Member States should choose a limited number of field testing centres, preferably among the existing ones, for tractors and other agricultural equipment in order to ascertain which types were suited to the conditions of the subregion with a view to their standardization;

11. Member States should encourage the exchange of technical personnel in the various fields as a means of transferring technology and diffusing technical know-how within the subregion;

12. Member States should introduce, update and revise training programmes at the university and college levels in the fields of management, engineering and technology as applied to the engineering sub-sector and promote on-the-job training within existing industries;

13. The purchase of basic raw material inputs from other member States should be strengthened and institutions to promote such trade established;

14. Member States should utilize indigenous consultancy services in the subregion rather than those based outside the subregion.

Recommendations of the Second Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Chemicals for Eastern and Southern Africa (Lusaka, Zambia, 1 - 4 November 1982)

1. Identification of chemicals produced in the Subregion which have subregional markets

Member States should identify chemicals currently produced with a view to informing other member States on the availability of such chemicals for trading, providing, where possible, market-related information such as quality, FOB price and other terms and conditions.

2. Participation of other member States in the United Republic of Tanzania's ammonia and Ethiopia's potash projects

Member States should take advantage of Tanzania's and Ethiopia's willingness to extend equity participation and product supply arrangements among member States of the subregion, and that interested member States should seriously consider taking immediate action to effect equity participation in the ventures and purchases of the products resulting therein.

3. Revitalization and expansion of phosphoric acid and phosphate fertilizer plants in Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe

on the basis of existing phosphate deposits and production facilities, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe should consider the revitalization and expansion of phosphoric acid and phosphate fertilizer plants with a view to satisfying demand in the subregion and Uganda should take into account the phosphoric acid and phosphate fertilizer requirements of neighbouring countries, particularly Kenya, when planning the rehabilitation of its phosphate fertilizer plant.

4. Determining the major types of pesticides and pharmaceuticals for which corresponding active ingredients can be manufactured in the subregion and related potential plant locations

Member States should encourage and support research into indigenous medicinal and other plants to determine the active ingredients and commercialization of the findings.

5. Potential for biomass-derived ethyl alcohol and its chemical derivatives

Member States which had unutilized molasses should consider, in the first instance, producing ethyl alcohol there from for use as gasohol and thereafter for the production of chemicals.

6. Timely completion and return of questionnaires

Member States should complete the revised questionnaires issued by the Lusaka MULPOC office in December, 1982 and return them to the same office by the end of March, 1983.

7. Manpower development and training

Existing facilities in Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia Ltd. should be extended to cater for manpower development and training needs for fertilizer industries in the countries of the subregion.

Distr.
LIMITED

ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/11
ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/VI/12 Annex III
January 1983

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Multinational Programming and Operational Centre
(ECA/MULPOC) for Eastern and Southern
African States

Sixth Meeting of the MULPOC Committee of Officials
February 7 - 12 and the Sixth Meeting of the
Council of Ministers February 14 - 16, 1983

Mbabane, Swaziland
7 - 16 February, 1983

DRAFT LUSAKA MULPOC WORK PROGRAMME 1983 - 1984

The following activities will be implemented by the ECA ... MULPOC during 1983-84.

A. TRADE PROMOTION

Backstopping of the PTA Secretariat and execution of other Lusaka MULPOC Programmes

1. Background preparations and studies to be undertaken in ... to the revision and updating of the Common List.

2. Advisory services to the PTA Secretariat in connection ... modalities and framework of the forthcoming round of ne ... tions - identification of commodities which would offer ... best prospects and approaches to negotiations, and comp ... of background study initiated in 1982.

3. In view of the fact that the Common List should be revi ... two years UNECA/MULPOC will help in undertaking backgro ... studies.

4. Co-ordination of efforts and measures towards the estab ... of an Agricultural Commodity Exchange.

5. Co-operation in the establishment of the subregional E ... Promotion Centre.

6. Preparation of reports on the implementation of the La ... of Action in the field of trade and finance within the ... MULPOC area.

B. INDUSTRY

Iron and Steel

1. Collection and compilation of data on iron and steel i ... in the subregion (Questionnaires and Tables have alrea ... despatched to member States and relevant data is expec ... 31/3/83).

2. Preparation of supply/demand estimates on iron and ste ... products from Ziscosteel-Zimbabwe for the member State ... subregion.

3. Bilateral negotiations between ZISCOSTEEL and member St ... regarding purchase of products.

4. Preparation of Subregional Programme of Action and Col ... in the iron and steel industry.

5. Backstopping the activities of the PTA Secretariat.

6. Consultations with the Governments of Angola and Mozambique regarding sponge iron projects and equity participation by member States in the subregion.

7. Monitoring of information regarding the purchase of ZISCOSTEEL products by member States.

8. Negotiations with ZISCTOSTEEL regarding technical assistance to member States; and

9. Follow-up activities on short term activities (purchase of ZISCOTEEL products) and long term activities (sponge iron, projects in Angola and Mozambique).

Engineering

1. Studies on current investment lawas and incentives available in order to identify area where they differ in the member States.

2. Consultations with member States regarding the full and effective utilization of existing agricultural hand tools, implements and machinery manufacturing establishments through supply and purchase arrangements.

3. Rationalization of issue pertinent to the development of on-going subregional projects identified.

4. Consultation with member States regarding the exchange of designs.

5. Initiation of consultations with member States regarding promotion and development of engineering core industries at national and multinational levels.

6. Commencement of preparatory studies on integrated and inter-linked development of tractor and transport industry.

7. Consultations regarding series of studies on standardization of engineering products, starting with agricultural tools, implements and equipment.

8. Initiation of activities leading to the exchange of technical personnel, and

9. Rationalization of industrial goods (both inputs and final) to be traded under Rules of Origin of the PTA.

Chemicals

1. Establishment of a data bank on raw materials and production facilities:

(a) despatch of revised questionnaire and tables to member States for completion, correction and updating, and to be returned to Lusaka MULPOC by 31 March 1983;

(b) mounting of mission to member States to speed up process of data collection;

(c) collection of information from international journals on economics, industry, etc., derived mostly from ECA Headquarters in Addis Ababa;

(d) circulation of updated data to member States for re-assessment.

2. Monitoring of rehabilitation and expansion programmes of the phosphoric acid and phosphate plants in Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe:

(a) correspondence and negotiations with host countries;

(b) mounting of missions to host countries if necessary.

3. Establishment of multinational companies:

(a) Ethiopia in connection with potash project;

(b) Tanzania in connection with ammonia project;

(c) correspondence and negotiations with and between host and "Partner or Client" member States;

(d) evaluation of results of "Buyers and Sellers" meeting to be called by the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Resources in Addis Ababa.

4. Encouragement of trade in chemical products between member States:

(a) dispatch to member States of table on export capacities for chemical products from member States for completion and to be returned to Lusaka MULPOC by 31 March 1983;

(b) evaluation and compilation of this data;

(c) circulation of the data to member States.

5. Establishment and expansion of alcohol producing plants in Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Zimbabwe, etc.

(a) analysis of information in data bank;

(b) correspondence and negotiations with host countries;

(c) mounting of mission to host countries.

6. Identification and establishment of location(s) for Subregional Centre(s) for the manufacture of active ingredients of pesticides and pharmaceuticals.

7. Establishment of cheap and suitable source for producing ammonia.

8. Identification and establishment of multinational training centres:

   (a) educational and training institutions for highly qualified staff;

   (b) chemical laboratories and workshops for technicians.

D. MANPOWER

Training in Customs Administration

1. An inventory of customs personnel currently operating in the subregion, their skill profiles and level of training.

2. An assessment of both upgrading requirements for existing customs personnel and additional requirements of personnel in the customs management cadre.

3. An inventory of training facilities and programmes currently existing in the subregion for the development of customs personnel.

4. Development of training programmes, workshops and seminars with a curriculum tailored to the ideals of the Preferential Trade Area project.

5. Mobilization of funds and other manpower resources.

6. Implementation of training programmes, workshops and seminars for customs administrators.

Training of Manpower in the field of Standardisation and Quality Control

1. An inventory of the existing manpower stock in the field of standardization and quality control with an indication of the various profiles and qualification levels.

2. Identification of training needs in the field of standardization and quality control at all levels in the subregion.

3. An inventory of existing trainig facilities for manpower in the field of standardization and quality control in the subregion.

4. Development of training and retraining programmes with a specific curriculum in standardisation and quality control.

5. Mobilisation of financial and other manpower resources.

6. Implementation of training and retraining programmes in standardisation and quality control.

7. Interim Secretariat will continue to render services to the Southern African Labour Commission (SALC).

E. INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The project activities that were initiated during 1982 have been brought forward to 1983. In addition, considering the priorities expressed by member States, some new activities are being proposed. Hence the overall proposed Work Programme for 1983-84 includes the following activities:

1. Subregional Workshop on fuelwood and energy development for African women.

2. Meeting of Subregional Committee on Integration of Women in Development.

3. Consultancy Services on national machineries for Integration of Women in Development (one country).

4. Meeting of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee on Integration of Women in Development (ARCC).

5. Research Studies on Women's role in agriculture and rural development (two countries).

6. Evaluation on the implementation of the recommendations of the 1981 Workshop on the impact of policies and programmes on the Involvement of Women in Development.

7. Fellowship/Internship (one).

8. Follow-up on Limulunga (Zambia) Pilot Project on Women in Health Development.

9. Needs assessment mission (four countries).

AGRICULTURE

1. Maize Research Centre:

   (a) Finalization of the Report on the feasibility study of a Maize Research Centre.

   (b) Finalization of the Project Document and Draft Agreement for the establishment of a Maize Research Centre.

2. Execution of the Project Analysis course to provide training in identification, formulation, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

3. Establishment of mechanism for the Prevention of Food Losses.

4. Improvement of Agricultural Marketing Institutions for Food Crops and Livestock products by Small Scale Farmers.

5. Agricultural Price Analysis Study.

6. Animal Diseases Control and Livestock Development.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. Establishment of Cairo-Gaborone Trans-East African Highway Authority.

2. Establishment of a multinational shipping company.

3. Study on the navigability and types of vessels to be used on the Zambezi, Kafue, Kabompo and Luangwa rivers.

4. Development of joing inland water transport.

5. Modernization and Harmonization of Port Statistics and Introduction of Performance Indicators for Eastern and Southern African States.

6. Maritime training in the subregion and prefeasibility study for the establishment of subregional Maritime Academy.

MANPOWER

1. Integrated Regional Training, Research and Advisory Programme for the Conservation and Management of African Wildlife.

2. Subregional Graduate School of Business Management.

3. African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research.

4. Eastern and Southern Africa Mineral Resources Development Centre at Dodoma.

5. National Cartographic Institutions requirements.

6. Assistance to Uganda to re-establish its Geodetic Network.

7. Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI)

SPECIAL PROJECTS

1. Assistance to Liberation Movements.

2. Implementation of studies on economic sanctions against South Africa, and Economic Development Strategy for Post-Apartheid South Africa.